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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 MARK A. ARTHUR, et al.,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 SALLIE MAE, INC.,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C10-0198JLR

ORDER GRANTING
INTERVENTION

15 Before the court is third-party Judith Harper's motion to intervene as a party
16 plaintiff or, in the alternative, stay the settlement with respect to unnamed defendant
17 Arrow Financial, Inc. ("Arrow Financial") so that Ms. Harper may pursue her class action
18 currently pending in the Northern District of Illinois (Dkt. # 134). Having reviewed the
19 briefs filed in support and opposition to the motion and deeming oral argument
20 unnecessary, the court GRANTS the motion (Dkt. # 134).
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1 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(b)(1)(B), the court has discretion
2 to allow intervention by a party with a “claim or defense that shares with the main action
3 a common question of law or fact.” *See also Orange v. Air Cal.*, 799 F.2d 535, 539 (9th
4 Cir. 1986) (“Permissive intervention is committed to the broad discretion of the district
5 court.”). Intervention is allowed liberally in class actions because, as one court has held,
6 “only parties may appeal, [and] it is vital that district courts freely allow the intervention
7 of unnamed class members who object to proposed settlements and want an option to
8 appeal an adverse decision.” *Crawford v. Equifax Payment Serv., Inc.*, 201 F.3d 877, 881
9 (7th Cir. 2000). The court must, however, “consider whether the intervention will unduly
10 delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties,” including
11 consideration of the timeliness of the motion. *Donnelly v. Glickman*, 159 F.3d 405, 412
12 (9th Cir.1998).

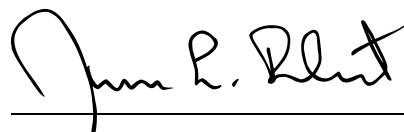
13 Ms. Harper filed a similar putative class action as the instant one in the Northern
14 District of Illinois against her loan provider Arrow Financial for violation of the
15 Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227. Ms. Harper
16 now asks this court to either stay the class action filed before it as to the Arrow Financial
17 class members, or permit her to intervene as a party plaintiff in this action. In the class
18 action before this court, class counsel attempts to settle all claims against Arrow
19 Financial for violation of the TCPA, which would include Ms. Harper’s claims, despite
20 not having a class representative whose loans were serviced by Arrow Financial.
21 Moreover, the record before the court indicates that Arrow Financial class members, who
22 appear also to be primarily “charge-off” class members, are limited in their recovery to

1 prospective relief, while the remaining class members are not so limited. Whether the
2 “charge-off” class members were adequately represented during the settlement
3 negotiations is a question that this court must address before approving the settlement in
4 this case. Accordingly, the court deems it appropriate to have a class representative from
5 this particular group before the final approval hearing and therefore approves Ms.
6 Harper’s request for intervention.

7 Next the court must consider whether Ms. Harper’s motion to intervene will
8 unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties. Although
9 the parties entered into a conditional settlement agreement in November 2010, since that
10 time Defendant Sallie Mae, Inc. has discovered an additional three million potential class
11 members and has informed the court that class counsel intends to file a third amended
12 complaint adding an additional class representative. (Opp’n (Dkt. # 140) at 1 n.1.)
13 Regardless of the parties’ conditional settlement agreement or prior memorandum of
14 understanding, there is no doubt that with new class members comes new issues to
15 resolve. For example, the parties must agree on a supplemental class notice as well as a
16 method for ensuring sufficient settlement funds to cover the additional class members.
17 Therefore, given the current state of flux, the court is satisfied that allowing Ms. Harper
18 to intervene will be no more disruptive and prejudicial to the parties than their own
19 actions have been to date.

20 For the reasons stated above, the court GRANTS Ms. Harper’s motion to intervene
21 as a party plaintiff in the above-captioned matter (Dkt. # 134). The parties shall file a
22 joint status report with the court by no later than July 15, 2011.

1 Dated this 6th day of June, 2011.

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4 JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge